#### BUSINESS NOTICES.

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER WEAR .- First cuality Ready made white and colored Gram and Linea Coats, Zephyr Cloth, Mermo, Alpaca, and Luster do; single milled Cassimere, Mermo, Bombazine and Drilling Pantaloons, with a large assortment of Linea, Marseilles and other Vests, at our usual moderate prices.

WM. T. JENNINGS & Co., 231 Broadway, fet8f

THE GREAT BOOT MARKET .- If the apcarance of an article is any evidence of its value, the loors manufactured by Mr E. A. BROOKS must be the est to be found in the city, for, more elegantly fashioned and handsomely made Boots it would be difficult to conand handsomely made Boots it would be difficult to con-ceive of As his assortment is very extensive, and his prices low, we commend his establishment, 150 Fulton-street, to the attention of gentiemen of taste. Give him a

MARK THE FACT !- If public opinion and in prefitable result, public patronage, are any criterion of the value of an article, it is safe to say that the Shrits made to order at the celebrated establishment of GREEN, I Astor House, are unequaled in New-York. One word more. Punctuality in filling orders is a rule never broken there.

Housekeepers, and all others, in want Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M.
HLLARD's old established Warenoms, 150 Chatham-st.,
rner of Mulberry-st, where may be found the largest asriment of articles in his line, ever offered to the public,
masting of Feathers, Beds, Mattresses, &c. Patent Screw
dsteads and Cots, wholesale and retail. 178 imTaTh&Sh

Fine French Lawns, warranted fast I'M Fine French Lawiis, warranted fast have for its a yard; beautiful Bareges for its dd, fine Ginghams for its, and Silk Tasues. Grenadines, Foulard Silks, all kinds of Summer Shawis and Mantillas, French Manillas, &c. &c. equally cheap, may be obtained at Hitchcock & Leadersates, 3d Broadway, corner Leonard-st, where not only the ladies are served with everything they want in the line of Dry Goods, but where gentlemen will also get their Gloves, Cravats, Hdkrs, Socks, &c., &c., much cheaper than at gentlemen's furnishing stores.

The largest, cheapest and handsomest assertment of English and American Floor Oil Cloths, Three-ply and Incrain Carpets, Rogs, Table Covers, and Win-low shades, to be found in this city, is at 99 Bowery. Has LAN ANDERSON'S, the celebrated chaquest Carpet Estab-ishment in the United States. There are eight spacious alies rooms fully stocked with good and cheap goods.

Five Thousand vards of Lawns and Muslins sold in one day: how can it be possible! exclaims every one. Why, they are sold at the low price of one shiling per yard, and are richly worth two shillings per yard. Also every article of Summer wear must be sold at great bargains. Bareges, Foulards Silks, Tissues, Barege De Laines, Poplins, Silk and Linen Goods, Parasols, Shawis, Mantillas, Visettes, Crape Shawis, and all kinds of Summer Wear, for men and boys, at a great sacrafice, at G. M. Boding's, 223 Grand-st. corner of Orchard. ELEGANT FRENCH BRIDAL CARDS AND EN-

VELOPS.—The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of parties requiring something truly elegant, to his beautiful style of Bridal Cards, Envelops and Wedding Bores in the latest mode.

jy8 Im EVERDELL, Broadway, cor. of Duane-st.

To PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS .-- The To Printers and Publishers.—The Newton Company respectfully call the attention of Printers and Publishers to their improved Type and Stereotype Plates, &c. The improvement consists in giving to them a copper face, at about one-third additional cost, so that their durability is increased in direct proportion to the superior tenacity of copper over type metal, which, according to correct experiments, is as it is to 1. From this single fact it will at once be perceived that a thin face of copper must give extraordinary endurance to printing surfaces, and experience has fully proved such to be the case. The Company have secured letters patent for the improvement, and they are prepared to receive and execute orders at their establishment, a North Williams t. Now-York.

The following papers are printed in the copper-faced type. New-York Courier and Ecquirer; Now-York Daily Tribune; Boston Dully Journal; Boston Flag of Our Union, Boston Pictorial Drawing-Room Companion; Now-York Organ, and others.

122 Was have included and the superior Company.

We have indulged in a most delightful recreation. On Sunday last we had the pleasure of enjoying an excursion to Stratton Port, in company with Mr. John A. Flammer. The excursion was truly one of the most pleasant that we have made in a dong time. The scenery surrounding Stratton Port is beautiful, and the healthful and invigorating preeze from the Sound and Bay are really a rich treat to the confined citizen, when he has an oportunity to enjoy them. This place hids fair to be one of the most important, as well as violable, of all the villages in the vicinity of the City. Mr. Flammer has proved satisfactoriy that he is one of the enterprising men of the day, because his creations are always to go forward and advance the interest of the working class most particularly. He appears unitring in his excutions to secure some of the most beautiful locations adjacent for the advantage of the tolling and hard working portion of our citizees, having at his command a large number of able and accommodating assistants and correspondents. His facilities are unsurpussed in his particular business; he has now some of the most beautiful village sites ever officed to the public, among the most prominent are Stratton Port, Union Town, Hicksville, &c., and we understand that he is about making arrangements for others. We most hearthly recommend him as a thorough-going besinges man all who are or may be interested in Real Estate. Mr Flammer's offices are at 225 Wooster-st., two doors from A only. We understand that him. Stratton Port being sold, purchased 110 acres adjoining Stratton Port on the north, and connecting with College Pont. We have indulged in a most delight-

INDIA RUBBER CAUTION .- The old stale INDIA RUBBER CAUTION.—The old stale humbur, for 8 years practized by William Judson, the maker of advertisements, and chief representative of the combination of threatening prosecution to my customers, is again attempted with the coolest impudence; but in this instance Judson puts the names of N. J. India Rubber Co., Hayward Rubber Co., Ford & Co., and L. Candee, in such a connection as to lead the unmittated to suppose that these companies are themselves the publishers of his libel and false statements. The words "in behalf of" relieves these Companies from the responsibility of the false statements. The Shoes made by the combination, as well as those made by me, are no more Good, ear's Patent, than a locomotive to a dray cart, and none of the members of these Companies dare charge me with praving Goodyear's Patent under their own name and responsibility, and the wording of Judson's advertisement "in behalf of" proves it.

My goods are made according to my own patents and processes, not even known by Goodyear, much less ever invented by him.

[1815 22]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.-We have noced an attempt on the part of Day to involve ignorant men this law auts, by a publication in which he has the daring intimate that the caution published in behalf of the Shoe Association against dealers in Day's Shoes, is unauthorized. We can only say, in reply, that those who so deal and doubt will have their doubts speedily removed upon proof of their implication with Day in his infringements, by purchasing or by selling the pirated article. When Day's services are required in newspaper publications for us, due notice will be In behalf of N. I. R. Co., Ford & Co., L. Candec, Hay-rard Rubber Co., and others.

OXYGENATED BITTERS .- The astonishing success of this medicine in the worst cases of Dyspensa is owing to its peculiar tonic properties, and being entirely free from alcoholic stimulants it produces no reaction or unpleasant sensations. Ample testimony from well known citizens will be found in the pamphlets, to be had of the agents gratis.

A Song FOR HOUSEKEEPERS .-

Joy! joy! each pestiferous rover—
Bedbug, and Cockroach, and Moth—we destroy.
Half of our warm weather cares now are over:
Lyon's famed Powder's the source of our joy.
Joy! joy! for our pantries and cellars;
Thanks to his Pills, now of vermin are clear;
Soon rats and more, those vie, pilering fellows,
Slain by these Pills, from our homes disappear.
Depot for Lyon's Magnetic Powder and Pills, 424
Broady at 1914.21\*

HAMMOCKS!-LEARY & Co., leaders and introducers of fashion for Gentlemen's Hats, 3, 4 and a stor House, Broadway, will this day open several bale superior Mexican Grass Hammocks.

Hotels and Watering Places can be made known to visitors in all parts of the country, through V. B. PALSER'S Advertising Agency, Tribune Buildings.

See advertisement of BABBITT's

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall 131 Nassau-st, near the Park.

BRITISH SHIPS AND BRITISH SHIP-BUILD DRITISH SHIPS AND DRITISH SHIP-BUILD-ERS.—The question regarding the skill of our ship-builders, and the union of capacity and speed in our merchant vessels, promises to receive some satisfac-tory illustrations from a new line of ships intended for the Indian voyage, and constructed for Mr. W. S. Lindsay. Four of them, named the Alipore, the Barrackpore, the Cossipore, and the Dinapore, are already launched, and two others are in an advanced Lindsay. Four of them, named the Alipore, the Barrackpore, the Cossipore, and the Dinapore, are already launched, and two others are in an advanced state. They are all on the same model, measuring from 670 to 720 tuns of the old measurement, and 600 to 850 tuns of the new measurement for registry, and have been constructed with the especial object of combining large stowage capacity with the best sailing properties, so as to realize a merchant-ship of the highest character. The two first of the line have already been tried by a vovage recently completed to the Mediterranean, in the service of the Admiralty. They left Cork, the one on the 17th, the other on the 28th of February, with the 49th Regiment, for Corfu. Having disembarked the troops there, they took on board a second regiment for conveyance to Malta, whence again another regiment was brought to Portsmouth. Notwithstanding the detention consequent on the embarkation of the troops, and a continuance of unsettled weather, the vessels arrived at Portsmouth respectively on the 28th of April and 18t of May, thus completing their three passages in the remarkably short space of little more than two months. As an instance of rapid sailing, it is mentioned that the Barrackpore sighted Corfu on the 18th day after leaving Queenstown although a dead calm prevented her entry until the 19th day. Both vessels have departed this month on their first voyage to the Rast, and the Cossipore, which is now in the London Doeks, is also appointed to sail on the 18th of July.

STATE FAIRS—The Pennsylvania State

STATE FAIRS .- The Pennsylvania State Fair takes place at Harrisburgh in October; Ohio. Chillicothe, Sept., Michigan, Detroit, Sept., Georgia, Macon, Oct. 1; and New York, Rochester, Sept. 16—19. County Agricultural Societies are being 6-19. County Agricultural Societies are being ormed throughout the North-West.

DETROIT .- At the annual election of offi-DETROIT.—At the annual election of offi-oers of the Young Men's Society, on the 7th inst., Halmer H. Emmory was chosen President and John S. Newberry, Rec. Sec. This Association has one of the largest libraries in Michigan, and numbers among its members some of the first men in the State and the most worthy citizens of Detroit. As a De-bating Society it has been extremely useful for de-veloping the talent of its members.

## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1851.

Persons about leaving the City during the Summer months can have the Dutly Trabuse sont to them by leaving or sending their address to the Publication office, corner of Spruce and Nasana-sta, opposite the City Hall. Price 56 cents a month, psyable in advance.

W. A. MUNDELL, 5 Marion-row, Saratoga Springs, has the Daily and Weekly Tribune for sale twelve hours in advance of the mail.

For Europe.
The next number of The Tribune for European Circulation will be issued TO-MORROW MORNING at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the latest news up to the time of going to press The Africa sails from this port To-Morrow at

#### The Canal Bill - Opinion of Judge Bronson.

We present this morning under the Telegraphic head the Opinion of CHIEF JUSTICE BRONSON in favor of the Constitutionality of the Canal law, recently enacted by the Legislature. The Judge has set the whole subject in so clear a light, that we see not how even the most dogged partizan can resist his conclusions. This Opinion, coming from a Jurist of such high standing, and one whose political affinities, if they had influenced him at all, would naturally have carried him to the other side, should put to shame those flippant declaimers who have charged the Whigs with a reckless disregard of Constitutional obligations, on account of their efforts to pass this important

#### International Copyright.

After the recent judicial decision delivered by Lord Campbell, which established the power of foreigners to take out copyrights in England, it was hoped that no farther opposition would there be made to a principle so manifestly just. But such it seems is not to be the case. Mr. Bohn, a London publisher, of great energy and no scruples, who has been notoriously in the habit of pirating the works of Mr. Irving and other American authors, to whom Messrs. Murray and Bentley had paid liberal sums for the same works, becoming liable to heavy damages under Lord Campbell's decision, will not resign himself either to pay the damages or quit a trade which he has found profitable. He has, therefore, determined, at whatever cost, to appeal to the House of Lords, in the hope that they will reverse the decision .-Prepatory to these legal proceedings, he got up a public meeting in London the other day for the purpose of expressing public sentiment on his side of the case. At this meeting some two hundred persons were

Mr. Bohn was assisted in his plan by no less a person than Sir E. BULWER LYTTON. who attended and made a speech in the piratical interest. His argument was that there was no probability that the Americans would enact a copyright law for the benefit of English authors. Several years ago he had himself introduced in Parliament a bill which was passed, providing for reciprocity in that matter with any nation which should enact such a law, but they had not taken advantage of it. There was no reason to suppose that they would do it now, should the decision of Lord Campbell be confirmed. There was then no wise course but to continue the present state of disposed to regard it as an emanation from that at that price he could make iron things and let the Americans suffer from their school, and as such it is that we lay it and live, would be hesitate to do it? If he it (already most of the books they read were British, and native authors were miserably paid,) till they were compelled to admit British authors to take out copyrights. When they did that, reciprocity would at once be realized. As for any obligation of justice to individual writers it could not be considered in a matter belonging to international legislation. This was the drift of his

remarks. To this speech Mr. ERNEST JONES, well known as a Chartist, replied in a most thorough and conclusive manner, as we are assured by a gentleman eminently qualified to judge, who was present. Mr. Jones is a rather small man, in appearance not at all imposing, and his name was not calculated to impress favorably those who had previously heard of him. But he had not spoken long before he exhibited such a mastery of the subject, such familiarity with the facts, and such ability in using them that he carried the audience with him. Bulwer's arguments he completely demolished, showing it was for England to take the position of right and justice, no matter what might be done elsewhere. It could not be taken as a valid apology for piracy that other nations indulged in it; nor was it expedient to subject British authors to an unequal competition at home, because they enjoyed unequal advantages abroad. The proposition now virtually to abolish the protection of native authors and reduce England to the same condition of dependence on foreign book-makers as they had been told already characterized the United States and Belgium, where it was said, that the great pirated of course, he showed up with force | iron, which was, in 1847, no less than | and effect.

-Mr. Jones's speech was longer, abler, more convincing and more influential even with that packed audience, than Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's. And yet that of the Baronet is reported at length in The Times and that of the Chartist barely alluded to. This is the journal which boasts that it holds correct and complete reporting to be a matter of refigious duty, in which it is infinitely superior | ted as it is to the maintenance of the British to all the rest of the world, New-York pa- monopoly system. To do so would be to fly pers especially.

We are happy to believe that Mr. Bohn will not be successful in the House of must, it would remain for them to disprove Lords, and that the decision of Lord Camp- the last position assumed in the article to bell will be sustained, delivered as it was which we refer, to wit : That the abolition

with the authority of all the Justices of the of protection being followed by a diminution

Should this be the case, we think there

will be no difficulty in procuring from Congress, at the next session, the passage of an adequate law for the protection of British authors. But Jonathan, like a true chip of the old block, is hard to drive. He rises at the suggestion of reprisals, feeling himself also able to play at that game. But appeal to the magnanimity which is at the bottom of him, and he will not be found behind the mark. A law of international copyright would be only equitable and expedient for both sides of the water. As it now stands, such a law actually exists in England; let it be finally established and confirmed there. and it cannot be long before one will exist

Who Pays the Duty?

ELEMONN, Wis, Tuesday, July I.
To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
Sin: In The Tribune of the 28th ult. I

scovered and read an article taken from The Ploor, e Loom, and the Anvil, and headed as follows: "Who Pays the Duty—the Producer or the Con-

the Loom, and the Anvil, and headed as follows:

"Who Pays the Duty—the Producer or the consumer." I was very well pleased with the most of the reasoning which it contained, but am not ready by any means, to subscribe to the whole. In regard to one point in particular, I think he has been guilty of sophistry. In speaking of iron, he says:

"Were we to abolish all protection, closing the furnaces at once instead of doing it by degrees, as we are now doing, it would be necessary to import at least 1,009,000 tuns to enable us to consume as much per head as we did in 1846-7. At what price could that quantity be supplied! Certainly not less than \$10, per tun; and the cost delivered here, duty free, would not be less than \$50. The abolition of all duty would thus inevitably raise the price, because it would diminish the general supply. Were we, on the centrary, to raise the duty to \$20, the price could not rise above \$50, because every furnace in the country would be reopened, and the general supply would be largely increased, the effect of which would be to cause a diminution of prices in foreign markets, even below their present point, for while competition is maintained, the foreign producer must pay the duty."

Either the logic embedied in the above extract is incorrect, or else it is so profound as to be entirely beyond my comprehension. Why the manufacturer

all protection, when the prospect is that that article will rise from \$50 to \$50 per tun, is a question in political economy which I am analie to unravel. Yet we have the author's word that such an effect will follow. The manufacturer can produce from in abundance, under the present tariff, at \$50 per tun, but let that be repealed and \$60 will no longer pay them, but ruin and swift destruction follow close upon it. Let people theorize as much as they please, capitalists are not so blind as toout a business which

upon it. Let people theorize as much as they please, capitalists are not so blind as to quit a business which pays well under the present tariff if the prospect was that it would pay twenty per cent. more if the tariff was completely done away.

I think the author saw that his remarks were capable of a reductio ad absurdum, and accordingly he attempts to patch them up by intimating, that there would be such a complete destruction of the manufacture of the complete destruction would be such a complete destruction of the manufacturing interest, (occasioned by iron selling at ten dollars a tun more than it had done before I suppose.) that the business could not afterwards be started.—Nonsense. It is not within the possibilities for "the universal Yankee nation," to remain idle and allow strangers to sell in our own markets, at high prices, goods which we ourselves can produce. If such should be the case, though the complete destruction which the author foresees, had fallen upon our manufactures, the sound of the loom and the anvil would forthwith be heard, and the furnace and manufactories would rise from their ashes like the Phonix of old. I do not think the author intended to say that there would be an entire destruction of the capital employed in manufactures, or, if he did so intend, that he believed it. In the extract I have quoted above, he says

says: Were we to raise the duty to \$20, the price could

"Were we to ruse the duty to \$20, the price could not ruse above \$50, because every furnace in the country would be reopened," &c. Again he says: "When the furnace master has been ruined, and his furnaces have been transferred by the hands of the sheriff, the power no longer remains to reopen." This is blowing hot and blowing cold at the same time. It would have been better to have said that the furnaces would be destroyed, or that they would not, and not both, for the reader knows not which to believe.

I will confess that the above reasoning has not yet converted me to a tariff man, still, it may be that a tariff of some kind is very necessary. It may be that the question involved can be satisfactorily explained, if so, I should be extremely glad to have it done. If I see the fall of '52, I shall probably vote for some one, who it will be will depend in a great measure upon the conclusion at which my mind arrives on this and some few other questions of similar importance. Most respectfully yours, F. W.

The above is professedly from a friend of

The above is professedly from a friend of the system which looks to the protection of American labor, but it is so fair a specimen of the sort of reasoning of the men who repudiate the doctrines of Adam Smith and yet call themselves free traders, that we are ported under \$50, and himself to feel assured before our readers. In so doing, we pursue a course directly the reverse of that universally followed by those who advocate the adoption in this country of the policy that has ruined Ireland and India and is now depopulating both, and who look to the maintenance of the English monopoly of machinery for the production of cloth and iron as the only means of establishing freedom of trade. In their own estimation they are the most logical of reasoners, and have all the science on their side, yet do they deem it both inexpedient and unsafe to permit their readers to see more than one side of the question, and therefore it is that not only do they never happen, even by accident, to make a fair representation of the views of their opponents, but they carefully exclude those opponents from all opportunity of speaking for themselves through their columns-whereas, of all the advocates of protection as the speedy and profitable, and indeed the only means of reaching perfect freedom of trade, we know of no single one that would fear to grant the use of his columns to his opponents on the simple condition that the latter would reciprocate, and thus enable their readers to see both sides of

this great question and judge for themselves. ferred to are as follows:

First-That the total abolition of the duty

on iron would at once sink the price to a

noint so low as in a short time to close the

remaining furnaces of the Union. Second-That the consequence of this reduction of duty would be a diminution of supply in the general market of the world mass of literature consisted of reprints, to the extent of our capacity to furnish

800,000 tons.

Third-That this diminution of supply would be followed necessarily and certainly by a rise of price, enabling the foreign manufacturer to indemnify himself for the losses of the past few years of competition with our furnaces and rolling-mills.

Of the truth of this not even the Journal of Commerce could express a doubt, devoin the face of their whole doctrine of supply and demand. Admitting it, as they

of supply, and that diminution being followed by a rise in the foreign price, the foreign producer would put into his pocket the whole amount of duty, and therefore, that he it is that now pays the duty, and not the consumer. He it is that now pays our taxes, and the abolition of duty would throw those taxes upon the shoulders of our own Our correspondent keeps carefully out of

view that the operations here described are

successive, and each one consequent upon the other. The rise of price to sixty dollars is preceded by a fall to thirty dollars, of just so long continuance as is required to ruin the poorer domestic producers of iron, and thus so far diminish the supply as to reestablish in the hands of the wealthy British iron masters the monopoly that was so nearly destroyed by the Tariff of 1842, under which was established the competition that now enables us to have iron at less than \$40 per tun. He is at a loss to understand " why the manufacturer of iron should quit the business on the abolition of all protection, when the prospect is that that article will rise from \$50 to \$60 per tun :" but his difficulty will we think be removed if he will study the facts passing in his own immediate neighborhood. On our lakes and rivers competition has frequently been earried to such a point that men and merchandise have been carried almost for nothing, the object of each of the contending parties being to break the other, each knowing to an absolute certainty that the winner in the race will make his fortune. One at length is ruined, and he abandons the field, "quitting the business," as our correspondent says, not only when "the prespect is that the article will rise," but when it has become absolutely certain that the rise will take place within twenty-four hours. We beg him to study these facts, and then to reperuse the article upon which

He is of opinion that the furnaces would again be opened as soon as the price should rise to \$60,-that is that the men who had been ruined by it at \$30, could forthwith raise capital to recommence operations. having before them the absolute certainty that with the addition of 800,000 tuns to the existing reduced amount of production, the price would fall again to \$30, and then they would be ruined over again. He thinks, too, that it is "blowing hot and cold" to say that the unprotected furnaces could not be put in blast at \$60, whereas under a protective duty of \$20 per tun, they could be started at \$50. By way of reply to this, we would ask him to say whether after all the furnace masters had been ruined, their people scattered over the west, and their machinery wasted in value in its passage through the hands of the sheriff and his successors, he would himself risk his fortune in starting a furnace, knowing, as he would, that the existing high prices would be followed by very low ones, and that before he could have indemnified himself for one-fourth of his expenditure ? I he would not, he might be assured that others would not. Again, suppose the duty to be fixed permanently at \$20, rendering it certain that foreign iron could not be imwould not, he might feel assured that other

The object of Great Britain is to underwork the world, and thus to secure a monopoly of trade, by aid of which to fix her own prices for all she thinks proper to buy and all she has to sell; and her course of operation is so well illustrated by what is now being done in relation to steam navigation, that we avail ourselves of this opportunity to call attention to it. For more than ten years she had a monopoly of steam communication between the two countries, and it was with a view to aid in breaking down this monopoly that Congress granted to Mr. Collins and to others protection, in the form of large payments for the transportation of the mails. Forthwith upon the establishment of competition, freight and passage by the British lines were reduced, and lines were established for transporting to Liverpool, free of all charge, from the continent, men and things that desired to seek transport to this country-the object being the annihilation of our competition and the reestablishment of the monopoly, with all its enormous charges. A necessary consequence of this is that Mr. Collins and other lines need further protection, and The views taken in the article here re- they must have it, or the trade must fall again into the hands of the monopolists. Here we have the same question repeated on the ocean, and the ship and the furnace are seen claiming protection on precisely the same grounds, and to obtain it, as we hope, at one and the same time. If the ship do not obtain it, freight and passage must rise, as a necessary consequence of the abolition of competition; and if the furnace do not obtain it, iron must rise for the same reason. If the ship do obtain it, our steam fleet will increase with great rapidity, and freight and passage will both fall, because of the inrease of competition; but the increased traffic and travel will make amends for the diminished receipt from each tun of merchandise, and each passenger that are carried. If the furnace do obtain it, furnaces will increase in number with great rapidity. and the price of iron will fall, because of the increase of competition; but the increased demand for iron will give us larger and better furnaces, and rolling mills, and

ten or fifteen dollars, and at another a loss of

Protection looks to the establishment of competition, the reduction of price, and the increase of the power to consume, and the whole experience of the country proves that those objects have invariably been attained, with perpetual tendency toward perfeet freedom of trade. We therefore advocate protection for the sake of protection, and not for the sake of revenue, although we know that its effect is to throw upon foreign traders the support of Government, and that it is, therefore, under existing circumstances, the true mode of raising rev-

What is called free trade looks to the destruction of all competition with the British monopoly power-the increase of pricesthe diminution of power to consumeand the whole experience of the country proves that its objects have been attained. accompanied by a state of poverty leading to an increase of the tariff, as the only means of maintaining or restoring the credit of the Government. We therefore oppose British free trade as being the road by which real and perfect freedom of trade can never be reached.

Whether or not "the above reasons' will or will not convert our correspondent "into a tariff man " we will not undertake to say, but sure we are that a full and fair examination into his true interests would convert the owner of every ship, whether propelled by sails or steam, into an advocate of that system which looks to building up a great foreign trade upon the basis of a vast internal one, as did that of 1842and into an opponent of that which teaches that it is possible to build up such a foreign trade upon the ruins of the domestic one, as does that of 1846. The one looks to the construction of a true pyramid, and hence the uniform stability by which it has been characterized. The other looks to the construction of an inverted one, and hence its uniform instability.

### The Hungarians.

Not long since, the New-Yorker exposed the fraudulent representations of the civil Governor, Ujhazy, and the little clique accompanying him to this country, by which exposition the story of this illustrious personage's immense sufferings in the cause of liberty was proven to be a complete delusion.

[New-York Leader.

We did not see this exposure of the New-Yerker or we should have taken notice of t. We are confident that the word fraud annot be applied with justice to any act of Gov. Ujhazy. We do not understand that he ever put himself forth as having been an immense sufferer in his country's cause. any more than were others of the exiles who like him had been driven from Hungary on account of their devotion to their country's independence. It was never pretended that he or those who came with him had been more sufferers than others. But this is certain; that he was a Magyar noble; that he was and still is an intimate friend and adviser of Kossuth; that he was a thorough democrat in his convictions; that his reputation in his own country was and is a high and untarnished one; that he was appointed by the revolutionary government to the responsible post of Civil Governor of Comern, and that on the surrender of that fortress-which he opposed to the last-he came to America. On all these things we wish it to be understood that we have other evidence than that of the Governor himself or of his personal friends. And this statement of The New-Yorker, provided The Leader gives a correct report of it, we prononnee unfair and calumnious.

BLOOMERISM. A WARNING .- The Weeky News (London) admonishes the ladies of England of the result at which they may arrive should they once allow themselves to venture into the dangerous curtitudes of Bloomerism. The new rig it describes as worthy of Penthesilea furens, and similar to that worn by a bronze statue at the World's Fair, which for lack of more exact description, we judge to be next to

no costume at all. That (continues The News) is evidently the fashion in which such revolutions of dress will end and we recommend our fair and, at present, modest-iy-apparelled countrywomen to study it carefully before they commit themselves to the first step, in the renunciation of a chaste simplicity of attire in accordance with their proper character."

- We shall do but our duty to our transmarine colleague by admonishing him in turn that all the Yankee Bloomers, who shall read the above, will think him endowed with a simplicity that is more than chaste, though wholly natural.

NATIONAL "FREEDOM" CONVENTION .-The Western Reserve friends of Freedom at their Mass Convention at Ravenna, resolved to call a National Anti-Slavery Convention to meet at Cleveland, September 14, for the purpose of consulting together as to the next Presidential canvass, and to harmonize and unite all the sentiment of the nation opposed to Slavery and the

FOREIGN CONSULS.-The President has officially recognized Heinrich Perdinand Von Lengerke as Consul of Oldenburg for the State of Califorms, and Carl Fr. Adae as Consul of Oldenburg for Ohio, to reside at Cincinnati.

#### Mr. Webster. (From the National Intelligencer of Monday.)

We think it proper to state, as we are

authorized to do, that there is no truth in the story circulating through the papers that Mr. Webster has resigned the office of Secretary of State, either abso-

Mr. Webster's health is now perfectly good-better than it has been for a long time, but he naturally looks forward with concern to that period of the year in which he is, and has been for several years, visited with a distressing catarrh, or the disease which is commonity called in England and in this countay the hay fever. This is periodical, and comes on in August. He suffered much last year from the necessity of spending the hottest part of the Summer in the Senate, and until he took charge of the Department of State, which he could not leave until some time after Congress had adjourned. He hopes by travel and by change of climate, to mitigate, if not avert, the attack of his unwelcome visitor the present scason. Some of his medical friends have advised a sea voyage, and others a visit to the medicinal springs in the Alleghanies of Western Virginia. Mr. Webster has doubtless said that if he should finally conclude to adopt the former course, it would probably lead to the necessity of his leaving the Department. This, we believe, states the whole case in regard to the honorable Secretary's intentions, and this it is, we presume, out of which has spring the rumor of his resignation. commonly called in England and in this countay the iron masters will grow rich upon a profit of one dollar per tun, when heretofore they have starved upon a profit at one time of

HAYTI. Peaceful Negotiations.

To the Editors of The Tribune

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Tuesday, June 10, 1851 Immediately after the issuing of the recent proclamation of the Emperor to the Dominicans, several agents were sent to different points of the frontier in order to induce them to treat, and to enter upon amicable relations according to the terms of the proclamation. Among the rest, Gen. Valentine was sent to Lamatte, and we hear that he has met with complete success. His return is soon expected, bringing with him a number of Dominicans with their products for the purpose of trade. Mr Camare, who was sent to Monte Christo on the same errand, has, we hear, also been successful.

Gen. Cazimir du Minebalais, who was sent to Neybe, managed badly and got into difficulty, by which fourteen men were wounded. However, all was explained afterward, and he was received by the people on the other side.

The universal desire of the Haytian people, as well

as of the Government, is that the whole dispute might be brought honorably to a close. But the Emperor will never resign the notion of seeing Domini-ca reannexed to Hayti. With him this is identical with the safety of liayti and the preservation of her nationality. It is his fixed idea. Yours truly. \*\*\*

## Later from Utah.

The mail of yesterday brought us a file of the Descret News from May 3 to May 31, inclusive, from which we gather some items of intelligence

The first ground was broken for the Great Salt Lake and Mountain Railway, on the 1st May. Conracts had been made for the sleepers and rails, and abor was wanted to bring it into use. The whole track is to be constructed of wood, and as soon as a can be completed, preparations will commence for the building of the Temple.

The Indians were committing some depredations, by stealing property; and on the 224 April Mr. Cus. ter was shot by an Indian. Pursuit was made, bet nothing is said of the result.

The first arrival from the States this Spring took place on the 7th May, and consisted of four or five wagens loaded with hams, sugar, coffee, &c

The March and April mails from Independence arrived on the 24th of May, in charge of Mr. R. S Phelps. The mail of the 1st of May was then due

and expected. Presidents Young and Kimball returned on the 14th May, from a visit to Utah, San Pete and Iron Counnes. They brought a highly encouraging account of the condition of affairs in the new settlements every

thing was prosperous, and the health good. Very heavy rains fell in the Vailey from Thursday, the 8th May, to the 10th, and as few houses in the city were water-proof, beds. bed-bugs and wardrobes shared one fate, and were completely saturated hall fell, but it did very little damage

# PHILADELPHIA.

Immigrants-Railroud Accident-Markets and Correspondence of The Tribune PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 14.

Since the 1st of January of the present vear, 10,297 immigrants have arrived at this post from foreign ports. Increase over same time la

An accident happened yesterday on the Pennsyfvania Railroad, near Middletown, Pa., the precise

vania Railrond, near Middletown, Pa., the precise nature of which I have been unable to learn. A private telegraphic dispatch states, however, that a baggage-master on the train, named Callanan, was so seriously injured that he is not expected to live. Wise Filman, colored, was accidentally drowned at Market st. Wharf on Saturday evening.

There is but little business doing. The Frauklin's advices, received at an early hour this morning, are unfarsible for Corton and Beradstuffs, and have caused greater inactivity in the market. The FLOUR market is hull. Holders continue to demand 123 W bbl for standard brands, but no sales for export have been reported. The sales for city consomption are on a very restricted scale within the range of 4 25-4 75 for common and extra brands. The steek of Rve FLOUR is small, and held at 379. In Corn Meal, there is nothing doing. The demand for Wilsky is limited. Sales of good and prime red, at \$161.01 W bushel. Good red is held at 91c. Rve is in demand for distilling at 72c. Corn, is steady, at 61c for yellow, at which some further sales have been made. A small cauge of Pennsylvania Oars sold at 421c. W bushel. Whisky is a trifle lower. Sales of bbls at 221c. also are held at the same price.

Sales Of Stocks—First Heard—\$300 Will RR 68, M:

heid at the same price.

Sales of bbls at \$25c., hids are
Sales of \$Tocks.—First Roard.—\$300 Wil RR 6s, 94;
77 Penn RR 44; 30 Com Bk, 59; \$640 State 6s, '46, 100;
\$1,000 Tenn 5s, 86; \$1,000 N A Coul 6s, 534;
Second Hourd.—I Ches and Del Canal, 108;; 120 Wil RR
6s, 30; \$1,000 Alleghen; Co 9s, 97; I Penn RR, 43; \$
Mech Bk, 29; 42 Girard Bk, 12;; 16 de, 12; 22 Man and
Mech Bk, 29; 42 Girard Bk, 12; 16 de, 12; 22 Man and

PENNSYLVANIA .- The Harrisburg Amercan announces the following as the Whig State Central Committee appointed by John H. Ewing, Esq., the President of the State Convention :

Hon. Ner. Middleswarth, Chairman.

Ist District—City of Philadelphia—Newcomb B.
Thompson, William Struthers.
Ild Dist.—County of Philadelphia—Chas. Thompson Jones, Lewis Bitting, William F. Hughes.
Illd Dist.—Montgomery—Daniel O. Hitner.
IVth Dist.—Chester and Delaware—Abraham R.

McHvaine.
Vth Dist.—Berks—Jacob Knabb.
Vth Dist.—Bucks—Benjamia Malone.
VIIth Dist.—Lancaster and Lebanon—Jos. Konig-macher, T. Taylor Worth.
VIIIth Dist.—Dauphin and Northumberland—Samuel D. Karns.
IXth Dist.—Northampton and Lehigh-Henry

Maxwell.
Xth Dist.—Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—P. Penniman.
XIth Dist.—Adams and Franklin—James G. Reed.
XIIth Dist.—York—Thomas E. Cochran.
XIIIth Dist.—Cumberland and Perry.—R. P. Mc-

NIVIA Dist.—Center, Lycoming, Sullivan and Minton—Andrew G. Curtin.

XVth Dist.—Blair, Cambria, and Huntingdon—R.

Johnston. XVIth Dist.—Luzerne, Montour, and Columbia—

hn Cooper. XVIIth Dist.—Bradford, Susquehannah, and Wyming—Henry Drinker. XVIIIth Dist.—Tioga. Potter, M'Kean, Eik, Clear-eld, and Jefferson—F. L. Jones. XIXth Dist—Mercer, Venango and Warren—John

XXth Dist—Erie and Crawford—John H. Walker XXIst Dist—Butler, Beaver and Lawrence—Saml

Purviance. XXIId Dist-Allegheny - Wm. Robinson, Jr., Thos. A. Rowley.
XXIIId Dist-Washington and Green-Wm. Mc-XXIVth Dist-Bedford and Somerset-F. M. Kim-

XXVth Dist-Armstrong, Indiana and Clarionames Campbell. XXVIth Dist—Mifflin,Juniata and Union—William

XXVIIth Dist-Westmoreland and Favette-James Veech. XXVIIIth Dist-Schuyikill-B. W. Cumming.

Some Advice Gratis .- Some of our co temporaries would give their readers a better idea of the localities of events, if they would credit the papers from which they take an article. For in-stance, one who is not well posted up in geography would suppose from the last columbus Democrat, that Louisiana was opposite to that city, and the duel be-tween Gen. Freeman and Judge Smith occurred op-posite Columbus instead of Vicksburg. Wonder, also, if "this city" means Oxford! (Jackson (Miss.) Star.

We second the motion, as in the "stealing" many of our best items are dislocated and spoiled, and if it was not for the names of persons, streets, &c. we are at a loss how some of our cotemporaries make their readers understand the "news" they give them. Either rewrite or credit local or other items of intelligence, is our advice to all editors who avail them selves of our columns.

ATTEMPT AT MAIL ROBBERY.—A few nights since, says the Franklin, La. Pianters Banar of the 28th ult., as the mail driver from Opelossas was on his downward trip, he was hailed by a man, when near Grand Coteau, who commanded him to stop, at the same time making a blow at him with a cane-knife, which left an indentation in the mail wason, and glancing off, cut through his pantaloons, wounding him in the thigh. As soon, however, as the carrier discovered the robber's intention, he fred at him, but whether the ball took effect or not we were unable to learn. It may have inflicted a slight wound, for by some means the highwayman was driven from his purpose, and decamped, leaving a bundle of clothes behind him, which the carrier picked up and deposited at the post office in this town. All the carriers on this route are well amed and we hope they will make a good use of them, should another attack be made.

The Wyoming Massacre.—Anderson ATTEMPT AT MAIL ROBBERY .- A few

THE WYOMING MASSACRE. - Anderson Dana, Esq., died at Wilksharre, on the 24th ull, aged 86 years. He was a boy at the time of the ever-memorable. Wyoming massacre. His father and brother-in law were killed there, when he fied with his mother, her family and others to Connecticut.